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T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1837.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
31 Friday,	5 47	6 15	*For April, 1837.*
1 Saturday,	5 46	6 16	h. m.
2 Sunday,	5 45	6 18	New 5 1 39 morn.
3 Monday,	5 44	6 19	First 12 5 38 even.
4 Tuesday,	5 43	6 17	Full 20 9 18 aft'n.
5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Last 27 5 36 aft'n.
6 Thursday,	5 41	6 19	

Doctors D. E. Dunlap & W. F. Jennings

HAVE united in their practice, and established their shop in the house owned by J. J. Dunlap, next door N. E. of Wm. Hunter's, where one or the other of them may always be found unless professionally engaged. They intend to devote their time, exclusively, to their Profession.

March 30, 1837. 4t0

The Symmetrical and Thoroughbred Horse

SWEEPER,

WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the stable of the subscriber, one and a half miles North of Welch's Mill, nine miles west of Concord, and about twelve miles Southwest of Charlotte, on the public road leading from Camden and Cheraw to Statesville, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, and will be let to Mares at the following rates: *Five Dollars* the single leap, to be paid whenever service is rendered; *Ten Dollars* for the Season, to be paid at the expiration of the Season; and *Fifteen Dollars* to ensure a Mare to be with foal. In every instance, parting with or transferring the Mare forfeits the insurance. SWEEPER will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be liable for any that may happen. The Season to commence the 20th of March, and end the 20th of June.

Description.—SWEEPER is a very rich mahogany bay, with black legs, mane and tail, nine years old next October, of extraordinary muscular power, sixteen hands high, and for extraction or parentage inferior to no horse in this section of country. It is deemed unnecessary to say much as to his form and muscular power—he will show for himself.

Pedigree.—SWEEPER was foaled and raised in Western Virginia. He was sired by Roger's Roanoke, he by the renowned old Sir Archie. Roanoke's dam was by Mark Anthony, grandam by Pantaloon, g. g. dam by Wildair, g. g. g. dam by Sweeper, who was by the imported horse Sweeper. Sweeper's dam was by General Jackson's celebrated race horse Truxton, and he by the old imported Diomede, grandam by Medley.

The subscriber embraces this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg for the liberal patronage heretofore given him, and flatters himself he can accomodate them with a horse as a foalgetter, that in every respect is calculated to please and render more universal satisfaction than any horse he has ever kept. Although the subscriber labors under the peculiar disadvantage of not having the opportunity of showing his horse to his friends and former customers sooner, he fondly cherishes the belief that from the superiority of Sweeper and the accomodation of terms, he will merit a liberal share of patronage. The stallion Sweeper has but very recently arrived in these parts from Western Virginia. The subscriber confidently recommends his friends and former customers who have Mares to put, to call on him, see his horse, and judge if he is not worthy of patronage.

ELAM S. HARRIS.

Cabarrus county, March 17, 1837.

P. S. The correctness of the Pedigree of Sweeper is certified, warranted, and vouched for as above, by

GEORGE H. PHELPS,
AND
Maj. THOMAS ALLEN,
Both of Western Virginia.

N. B. Persons residing at a distance and wishing to put mares, will be accomodated on as reasonable terms as at all practicable.

32tf E. S. H.

For Rent,

THE Shop between Mr. Graham's and Mr. Cohen's, lately occupied by George as a Shoe Shop. Possession giving immediately. For particulars, enquire at this office.

Jan. 30, 1836. 31tf

Correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer.

Last evening Mr. Wise's committee met to agree upon a report. Mr. Pearce of Rhode Island commenced reading what was at first supposed to be the production of a majority, but what appeared afterwards to have been concocted by only a portion of that majority. It was soon discovered that it contained misrepresentations, and inuendo slanders of Mr. Wise, Gen. Campbell of South Carolina, one of the minority, interrupted its reading, for the purpose of proposing alterations; whereupon it was contended that such a proposition would be out of order; but the chairman (Mr. Wise) decided that it was in order; from this decision Mr. Parks appealed. After some desultory conversation it was agreed that the whole document should be read; but that notes should be made on the margin of it, as the reading progressed, opposite to the exceptionable parts, for subsequent consideration. The misrepresentations became so numerous and so palpable, that General Campbell would hear no more.

After much collision, he expressed his opinion and abhorrence of that paper, and remarked that the man who would undertake to sustain it in the committee, for the purpose of being reported to the House, he would hold personally responsible, and if the individual refused to consider himself bound by the laws of honor, then (General Campbell) would chastise him in the committee room, or in the streets whenever he met him. He said he would lock the door until the question was settled. The paper was then withdrawn.

This morning the committee again met, and Mr. Hannegan presented a brief report, drawn up in courteous terms, as I am informed. The minority dissent from it, but have no reason to consider it personally offensive. It is certain, therefore, that in this as in the case of Mr. Garland's committee, there will be two reports presented to the House to-morrow morning.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

Our Rail Road.—Some of our brother Editors have stated that the subscription in this town amounted to $200,000. This is premature. The present amount of the subscription is between $140,000 and $150,000; but there is no reason to doubt that it will readily reach $200,000 on the completion of the survey, and the report of Major McNeill, should that report be favorable, as we have every reason to expect. Several of our most wealthy citizens have as yet subscribed nothing, and it is presumed they are only waiting for the report.

Maj. McNeill was recently in Charleston, and would have been here but for the miscarriage of a letter. We understand that he writes of an unshaken determination to let nothing conflict with his duty to his native State, and his obligations to our work; and that he has accepted the office conferred on him by the Charleston and Cincinnati Company with an express reservation to that effect.

Books of subscription were opened in Moore county a few days ago, and about $3000 subscribed. We are assured that the county will make up about $10,000.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—Major McNeill, the chief Engineer of this Road, arrived here a few days since, in the steam boat from Norfolk, and having previously signified his acceptance of the appointment, entered promptly upon the duties of his office. We understand that after frequent interviews with the President and Directors in this place, and with Col. Elmore, one of the Directors resident in Columbia, a plan of operations was adopted, which Major McNeill will immediately carry into effect. The chief Engineer will forthwith organize such brigades of Engineers as may be found necessary for the purpose of entering at once upon the survey of all the line of Road indicated by the Company, at their late meeting in Knoxville, and such other lines, as may appear to possess peculiar advantages. Major McNeill has proceeded accordingly to the North, to assist Mr. Drayton, (who had already been despatched to New York and Philadelphia for that purpose) in procuring the requisite supply of instruments of the best description. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, Major McNeill will return here, and the several Brigades and Engineers all at once take the field, and commence their operations.

It is hoped that the surveys and estimates will be completed in time to enable the Company, at their meeting in October next, to establish the route and commence the work. The acquisition of such a man as Maj. McNeill, who has constructed more Rail Roads, and with more success than any man in America, and perhaps in the world, is most fortunate for the Company, and augurs well for the success of the enterprise. We are informed that he enters with great zeal into the undertaking, and is confident of success.—*Charleston Courier.*

The first mark of a gentleman is a sensitive regard for the feelings of others.

[Published by Request.]

ADDRESS,

Delivered by Dr. [illegible] Thomas, to the Botanico-Medical Convention of Macedonia Church, Meriwether County, Georgia, on the 11th of September, 1836.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Unaccustomed to speak in public, and being plain in habit and language, I must premise, in a plain way, wherever I have to say on this occasion. But I am happy in knowing that the deep interest which the whole community have already taken in my subject, proves that it needs no extraneous rhetoric to engage your respectful attention.

It is my purpose, by establishing facts and arguments, to show that the current objections to the Thomsonian system of Medical Practice, are unreasonable in the abstract, and inconsistent with the deductions of its opponents on other subjects; and that the prohibition of this practice, by State legislation, and the establishment of a medical monopoly, are a flagrant infringement of civil liberty, a tyrannical imposition upon the citizens, and an [illegible] upon one of the greatest blessings ever bestowed upon man.

Some one may ask in the outset, "Where is the necessity for adopting a new system of medical practice?" I answer, almost all eminent, candid and humane physicians, from Hippocrates, "the father of medicine," to the latest reformer of the nineteenth century, though taught in the colleges, every thing that the industry and ingenuity of man have scraped together for thousands of years, and acquainted with all the fruitless experiments on the human system, with poisonous remedies, confess, with one united voice, "that the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good."—[Abercrombie.] They candidly acknowledge, lament and abandon their past errors and mal-practices, and direct their students and posterity to a different faith and practice; pointing to the fields and forests, they say, "there you will yet find some general remedy for all the aches and ills that flesh endures."—[Rush.]

"The subject of medical science," say they, "is to prevent and cure disease." But the unchecked ravages of disease, sweeping away every year, as with a blast of the deadly samiel, one-thirtieth part of all the human race, of all ages, conditions and constitutions, between the new born infant and the trembling and tottering traveller down life's last smooth descent—in spite of all that has ever been done to resist its progress, proclaim, with more than mortal tongue, the mortifying fact that, hitherto, this boasted healing art has not taught us to accomplish the end we had in view. [See Abercrombie, Lieutaud and Bigelow, declaring the fact.] Granting then that the old practice is deficient, ought the Thomsonian to be encouraged? Allow me to answer this question, by removing the most prominent objections that are raised against this system, and comparing the results of the practice with those of the fashionable theories.

It is objected to this system that it was devised by a man who had no knowledge of the human body, the nature of disease, or the character and action of remedies. I answer, the most minute acquaintance with the figure, situation and relative size of every portion of the human body, throws not the least light upon the action of internal agents on that body, either in health or in disease. The nature and character of this action is admitted by all sound physiologists, to depend altogether on the state of the body at the time of exhibition. The only true knowledge we have on this subject, is derived from observations on the effects of remedies actually given to cure disease. "Why one medicine acts upon the stomach, another upon the bowels, a third upon the kidneys, a fourth upon the skin, (says Dr. Abercrombie,) we have not the smallest conception; we only know the uniformity of the fact." Now this knowledge of the uniformity of facts, has been derived from observation of that action on the human body.—Dr. Thomson is as capable of observing that action as Dr. Abercrombie or any other M. D. "When learned doctors disagree, who are to decide?" We answer, experience, whether through Samuel Thomson or Manassah Cuttler matters not, tho' neither of them was bred to physic.—[Dr. B. Waterhouse, T. R. vol. 1, page 364.] It certainly does not require much learning to discover whether a medicine acts as an emetic, a cathartic or a sudorific.

As to the nature of disease, it will be soon enough for the regular faculty to condemn Dr. Thomson for his ignorance of it, when they shall have agreed among themselves what it is. It is clearly manifest that, whatever be its true theory or the proper mode of treating it, these gentlemen have not made the discovery, themselves being witnesses. Dr. Abercrombie, of the University of Edinburg, says, "There has been much difference of opinion among philosophers in regard to the place which medicine is entitled to hold among the physical sciences; for, while one has maintained that it rests upon an eternal basis, and has within it the power of rising to perfection, another as distinctly asserts that almost the only resource of medicine is the art of conjecturing." "Nature," says a physician, (a man of wit and philosophy,) "is fighting against disease; a blind man armed with a club, that is, the physician, comes to settle the difference. * * * He lifts his club and strikes at random. If he strikes the disease, he subdues it; if he strikes nature, he kills her." An eminent physician, says Dr. Abercrombie, renounced his practice which he had exercised for 30 years, saying, "I am tired of guessing." The doctor then proceeds to give his own opinion; and, first, of the symptoms of disease, he says, "since medicine was first cultivated as a science, a leading object of attention has ever been to ascertain the characters or symptoms, by which particular internal diseases are indicated, and distinguished from others which resemble them; but with the accumulated experience of ages bearing upon this important subject, our extended observation has only served to convince us how deficient we are in this department, and how often, in the first step of our progress, we are left to conjecture. * * * If such uncertainty hangs over our knowledge of the characters of disease, it will not be denied that at least an equal degree of uncertainty attends its progress." "When in the practice of medicine," continues the Doctor, "we apply, to new cases, the knowledge acquired by others which we believe to have been of the same nature, the difficulties are so great, that it is doubtful whether, in any case, we can be said to act upon experience. * * * The difficulties and sources of uncertainty are in fact so numerous and great, that those who have had the most extensive opportunities of observation, will be the first to acknowledge that our pretended experience must in general, sink into analogy, and even our analogy too often into conjecture." "An equal or even a more remarkable uncertainty attends all our researches into the action of external agents on the body, * * either as causes of disease or as remedies, in both which respects, their action is fraught with the highest degree of uncertainty."

It is said that, if disease were a unit, and the general remedy so universally attainable and easily applied, as Dr. Thomson pretends, some one of the faculty, in a diligent search of nearly four thousand years, with all the advantages under which they have investigated the subject, would certainly have discovered it. I answer, these investigations were made under the influence of false theories, with the expectation of finding the result where it did not and could not exist; and, therefore, the lights of previous experience, which the objector supposes to be advantageous, were, in fact, great disadvantages. For example, physicians searched, and do still search, for a cure for fever; in the light of the false theory that fever is disease, and ought to be met with a specific remedy, calculated directly to subdue it. Such a remedy they can never find, because fever is not disease; and because, to subdue it by direct means, as bleeding, freezing and starving, if perseverred in till the reduction is complete, will surely destroy the life of the patient. It is said, if the Thomsonian practice is far superior to the old practice, physicians would be the first to discover the fact, and to adopt it as the object of their long and eager pursuit. I answer one reason why they are slow to perceive the excellence of this new system, is, they have seen so many systems of medicine rise, sport their day, and sink to rise no more, that they imagine this will soon share the same fate; and that, to stand out against this awhile, will screen them from the folly of catching at bubbles, and save them from disappointment, mortification and fruitless experiments. Another reason is, it humbles all their pride of learning, destroys all the honor and profit of their profession, and reduces them to a level with their fellow men of every rank and calling. But, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, some have had the curiosity to try, and the magnanimity to express their cordial approbation. Among these, I would name Dr. Samuel Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late surgeons in the United States Army, Drs. Curtis and Caldwell, of Ohio; Drs. Eveleigh and Montgomery, of South Carolina; Dr. Ripley, of New Orleans; yes, and the venerable and learned Dr. B. Waterhouse, late Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts; and many others have tried and approved, but have not had the resolution to meet the ridicule, contempt and scorn that would be heaped upon them, should they publish their convictions.

As to regular physicians being best qualified to perceive and appreciate the excellence of the Thomsonian System and Practice, their prejudice makes them fear to trust it in cases which illustrate its vast superiority. They suppose its strange effects injurious to the human system, and therefore stop the process and return to their own folly, before the healthy reaction is effected. The action of our remedies being so different from that of those with which they are acquainted, it is not strange that they mistake it for the deadly operation of disease. They neither understand (according to Dr. Abercrombie already quoted) the nature of disease, nor are they able to counteract it. A fever rises; they commence their warfare against it. It rages with redoubled fury, and will run its course in spite of all their opposition. Sometimes that course is terminated happily—sometimes fatally; more frequently the termination is more speedy and favorable, when nothing is done to hinder its progress. All they do, is calculated to check its progress and put off the day of its crisis, till the constitution sinks under the fatigue, and the privation of nourishment, which always accompany their antiphlogistic, dietetic and depleting practice.

Better far better, let the fever rage and run its course, while the constitution has the strength that will probably turn it favorable, and then, if the patient escape death at all, he will escape that which is scarcely more desirable, the incurable chronic that is sure to render him miserable the rest of life.

Thus physicians treat acute disease, till by breaking down the constitution, they fasten it on the patient, and render it chronic in most cases where it does not destroy its victim outright. But, when the chronic stage has set in, as dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaint, consumption, &c. they excuse themselves for not curing, it by pronouncing it incurable.

Take the reverse form of disease, the cholera or cold plague. While some have been cured by running away from all medical practice, and multitudes more by using the simplest stimulating means, few that have been subject to the energetic mineral treatment, have come off, if they survived at all, with any thing better than a chronic aching of the bones, a clammy coldness and torpor of the flesh—in short, a physical and mental misery which will cease only with their lives. While these things continue a disgrace to the medical faculty, and the boasted wisdom of the schools, let them not say there is no room for improvement, that none but themselves know the nature of disease, or the character and effect of medical means.

Is it possible that, in this age of free inquiry, when the thoughts is buoyant and the mind is traversing all nature, to explore all her mysteries, that perfection in medicine should be sought in one faith only? and that faith confined to a few individuals, dealing in all manner of poisons, sporting with the lives of the community as they would with so many reptiles, and calling upon the legislatures to aid and assist them in punishing all persons that do not think upon all points precisely with themselves? Why not establish one faith of religion by law as well as one faith of medicine? It would be equally constitutional.

Why, we would respectfully demand, is prejudice so obstinate and unreasonable against the Botanic System? While the Bible and its divine Author, observe a profound silence with regard to mineral remedies, the tree of life, the balm of Gilead and the leaves for the healing of the nations, are frequently mentioned. Should it be objected that those expressions are figurative, our obvious reply is, that metaphors are happy only in illustrating truth so far as they are founded on nature, and secondly that God, in using these and like similitudes, has placed a high honor on the Botanic System.

Politicians need not object to this practice, because *few have adopted it.* Of all the wise legislators upon earth, how few have adopted your favorite republican form of government, which you consider the best in the world? Only a few of the inhabitants of these United States, and even many here would much prefer a monarchy.

Christians need not object to it on the same ground. How small a portion of the human race have adopted your faith in its purity. Is the contempt which "wise and mighty infidels manifest against your creed, a proof that it is false and worthless, or injurious to society? Then use not the same objections against Thomsonism. The learned need not object to it, because they did not discover it. They have indeed cultivated and brought to perfection many useful arts and sciences, but no intelligent person will deny that the most of the facts and principles were discovered and disclosed by persons in the humble walks of life. "Arkwright, a barber, invented the spinning jenny; Watt, the philosophical instrument maker, invented the steam engine; an iron-monger and glazier contrived the atmospheric engine; a burgomaster, the air pump; an idle nobleman, the mariner's compass; a merchant invented the thermometer; a glazier, the quadrant. Dr. Priestly, who discovered oxygen gas &c. and the great mineralogist, Harvey and Cartwright, the inventor of the power-loom, where clergymen; Rittenhouse was a farmer, and entirely a self-taught mechanic; Franklin who first a tallow candler, then a printer; Fulton, a portrait painter; John Hunter, who created a new era in surgery, commenced life as a cabinet-maker; Rennie and Telford, both educated to dress stones, were the greatest engineers whom the world ever saw; and Dr. Gorney of Chesterwell, England, invented the locomotives for common road. Scarcely one of the many surprising and beautiful inventions of the mighty genius of New England has been made by persons familiar with the art to which it is auxiliary." (See Dr. J. K. Mitchell, on Practical Chemistry.) The declaration of the poet concerning the learned, is true on more subjects than morals.

Ask of the learned the way—the learned are blind:
This bids to shun, and that to serve mankind.

Let none despise the new practice for its simplicity. It is a very simple thing to get sick, and it may be, for aught physicians have yet learned, as simple a thing to get well again. It is a very simple thing to navigate the ocean and traverse the mountains by the power of steam; yet all the mechanics and philosophers in the world failed to discover the mode of doing it, till since SAMUEL THOMSON discovered and applied the medical properties of Lobelia.

It is objected that the practice, though good in itself, often falls into unskilful hands, and therefore is greatly abused. This objection holds equally good against the "regular practice." Every one knows that physicians seldom ever administer remedies or nurse the patient themselves. They give verbal or hastily written directions to the attendants, requiring them to administer such or such medicines on the appearance of such or such symptoms. They expect the attendants (who are too ignorant to be trusted with cayenne and lobelia, bayberry and raspberry leaves, gum myrrh and hot water!) to watch the pathology of the disease, and administer to every symptom, according to their scientific hair-splitting, the most deadly drugs to be found in the material world—drugs, the least mistake in the use of which may endanger the life of the patient.

In their several works for the use of families, physicians recommend the providing of emetics, cathartics, sudorifics, sedatives, the lancet, &c., to be used in cases of emergency. It is true they do not very well agree in these matters: for the celebrated Dr. Cooper says, "I have not included the lancet, because the letting of blood calls for skill and knowledge, both as to occasion and quantity. I have omitted opium and laudanum, for they are too dangerous to be trusted to unskilful persons." While the author of "The American Gentleman's Medical Pocket Book" lately published in Philadelphia, says, (page 18.) "A phial of laudanum should always have a corner in every traveller's trunk," and (page 19) "every man should know how to bleed. It is an operation so extremely easy in itself and so important in its effects, that it ought to be universally understood. There is no difficulty or mystery in the matter, and any one who has the command of his fingers and eyes, can acquire, in five minutes, that skill which may enable to save many a life;" and the gentlemen is accordingly advised, (page 27) to "bleed the patient at the very beginning of every inflammatory attack." He has none of Dr. Cooper's fears of "danger" in trusting these means to "unskilful persons." But no matter how much doctors disagree and contradict each other, matters in which death is the result of error, the people (bless their simple hearts) believe them all infallible, and act like the son of the Emerald Isle, who obstinately refused to consider the danger of his condition, or to work at the ship's pump, "*because he was only a passenger!*" Yet such are the scientific medical advisers, who are so anxious to warn us of the danger of putting into the hands of every man a book carefully written, in which the nature of the human system, the character and progress of disease, the curative indications, and remedies hostile only to disease and in perfect harmony with life, are clearly and correctly delineated! It is objected to the Botanic System, that it treats diametrically opposite forms of disease upon the same principles and with the same remedies. I answer, the New Practice is not alone in this respect. No symptoms can appear more directly opposite than those of cholera and bilious fever; of dyspepsia and hepatitis (or inflammation of the liver;) of dysentery and costiveness; the chill and the fever; the scarlet fever and the dropsy: and yet no one will deny that mercury, in some form, is scientifically administered in all these cases; and I might in truth say almost every form of disease known to the faculty; "for, so inveterate is the passion for the use of mercury in medical practice, that it has passed into a proverb—deprive a physician of his *mercury* and *his lancet*, and he is like a *lion* without *claws*."

The celebrated Dr. Rush had but two principles involved in his curative process, the depleting and the stimulating. Dr. Brown did all by diffusive stimuli, and Dr. Graham, the celebrated medico-electrician of London, by the stimuli of aromatics, of music and electricity. Let all these men and their numerous followers be cashiered, before Dr. Thomson is complained of, for "curing all diseases with steam, lobelia, gum myrrh," &c.

It is objected to the Botanic System, that it is of low origin, and fostered only by ignorant and the superstitious of the land. If so, then the regular faculty and their adherents are sadly degrading themselves in spending their time and using their energies and influence, as they do, to sink it still lower! The fact, however, is not so. The practice shuns not the light. It requires not the mystery of technicalities to sustain it. Based upon common sense and sound philosophy, it is "plain, intelligible and systematic; showing medicine, as it ought always to have been shown, divested of all mystery; needing for its successful application, no extraordinary powers, no legerdemain, nothing but common sense, with common study and observation." This being the character of Dr. Thomson's system of medicine, we need not wonder much that the medical faculty have the strongest grounds in their power to hold themselves up in their destructive, and at the same time, mysterious career of dealing out poison, and calling it medicine. When I say the strongest

ground. I mean the LAW, which they are obliged to resort to, because reason, philosophy and facts are against them; and they could not hope successfully to oppose the Thomsonian, nor any other purely Botanical Practice, except by the aid of the law; and by covering themselves with all the mystery that technical terms and the dead languages could afford; and thus closing every avenue by which the people could arrive at the knowledge of their art.

But the Botanic Practice, supported by truth only, challenges the strictest scrutiny, and has commanded the fullest approbation and the warmest support of men not a few, who need not fear to bring their learning and talents into collision with those of its most eminent opposers. Nor does it disappoint their expectations. The more they witness its effects, the more firmly are they convinced of its superiority. The better it is known, the higher does it rise in public estimation. The wider its influence is spread, the deeper is it seated in the affections of the people.

It is objected to the new system, that it is a plan devised by a man who was "too lazy to work," whereby he and his followers might make money. This comes with a very bad grace from the *basest-lest* members of the medical faculty, who have procured the passage of a State law requiring, on a penalty of five hundred dollars, all the money that is paid out for medical services, by whomsoever rendered, to fall into the hands of some one of the infallible order. Yes, fellow-citizens, the medical faculty have published thousands of books under the titles of Family Adviser, Domestic Medicine, Family Physician, &c., professing to contain the quintessence of all they know of the art of preventing and curing diseases, and for each copy they have received from three to five dollars.—Now, should any one of you, by his own exertions, get a minute acquaintance with this art, and administer a dose of medicine to his neighbor, or give him medical advice *gratis*, especially if he advise and administer *according to said books, killing articles on killing principles*, so as speedily to offer an occasion for a scientific visit and a long cash account, it is all very well, "just as it should be;" and if the patient dies, it is the will of God, he died scientifically and according to the law of fashion; but should he dare to make any charge for his services, without first having served his apprenticeship in some one of the medical colleges, and paid the several medical professors for his tuition, and a sheepskin certificate to prove that they have received the price of his license; then, in that case, he must be visited with their displeasure in the shape of a five hundred dollar fine and imprisoned for two months to repair the injury which the cure has inflicted on said college, by his practical demonstration that disease may be cured without wasting so much time and money as the medical schools and laws require. And, should this humane prescriber so far offend against the infallibility of the privileged order, as to perform a cure by modes and means which they condemn, he must suffer the farther punishment of being called a "quack," or being slandered and belied with impunity, thwarted in his honest endeavors to do good and get a living, and arraigned before the bar of public opinion, and even public justice as a wilful and felonious murderer! for no other reason under heaven, than because our simple remedies are far superior in removing disease! "We, (say the faculty, by their monopolizing law,) must be paid, whether we kill or cure; but none who wear not *our mark*, however valuable their services to the sick, are permitted to receive a reward! We will burn alcohol on the bodies of our patients, wrap them in blankets saturated with spirits of turpentine, raise half the surface into blisters, draw the very life blood from their veins, and fill their systems with all manner of poisons; yes, and send multitudes to the dark land of silence, from which no one ever returns to tell of our cruelty! This we call humanity, (and Dr. Acee says it is treating the patient scientifically,) and while receiving the *golden reward of our deeds*, we will exert our best powers to convince the people that the "Thomsonian quacks" deserve to be hung for relieving themselves and their friends with such simple articles as bayberry, cayenne and lobelia. "We own (says Dr. Abercrombie) that our system is defective and the action of our remedies in the highest degree uncertain, except indeed that they have already destroyed more lives than the sword, pestilence and famine. (See Dr. Robinson, page 114.) But all this is nothing. We have made a law to sustain us in this "horrid devastation." (Boston Medical Journal, vol. xi. page 44.) If we kill your wife, son, daughter or servant, you have no right to complain, because (Dr. Acee says) they were killed scientifically. We will envelope you in the fumes of burning sulphur, or cover your naked and tender bodies with ice, and you shall submit without a murmur, because it is scientific treatment; but if you should venture to disengage the cold from your bodies with the general steam of boiling water, we will make you pay us a fine of five hundred dollars.

You may pity, as much as you please, the aged and infirm of barbarous and savage nations, who are poisoned to death to rid their murderers of the trouble of their maintenance; you may weep for the mother who sacrificed her innocent babe in the sacred waters of India, or gave it to the voracious reptile of the marshes; but we will give to you the same deadly poisons; we will sacrifice your sons and your daughters to our scientific theories; and the few that escape destruction, "as from running the gauntlet over red hot ploughshares," shall not drop a tear over suffering humanity, nor even withdraw their allegiance from our tyrannical and barbarous misrule? It is true that your fathers bailed, suffered and bled to purchase your freedom, and to secure to you and your posterity, equal rights and privileges and free institutions; but before half of them were in their graves, we deprived you of the greatest of all earthly blessings, the choice of a physician and nurse in your sickness, and the mode and means of preserving and restoring that health without which all other blessings were vain! The law we have procured, secures to us this privilege; and we are determined to punish the subject and the agent of every known violation!"

Who of you fellow-citizens, will submit to such an imposition? Where are the philanthropic physicians, (of whom I am happy to believe there are many in our State) having their attention aroused and their eyes opened to the iniquity of this monopolising and enslaving medical law, can desire its existence any longer?

"If all the glitter, the show, and the splendor, fancifully attached to medical science, affords no efficient passport to employment and distinction—if it affords no efficient protection to a solitary professor, nor to the whole medical faculty united—if they are unable with all their boasted advantages over the "empiric," the dealer in "nostrums," &c. &c. to obtain employment, without the aid of a special law, to secure to themselves an exclusive patronage, how little must all their learning, all their labors, midnight studies, and poring over volume after volume of ponderous books, avail them in the eyes of the world?"

"Experience and facts (says Dr. Waterhouse,) will confirm the truth, that the world has suffered more from learned impositions and quackery upon all subjects, than from ignorance," which is an obvious, undeniable truth.

That the regular medical practice is not worthy of the distinguished honor and exclusive privileges that our legislatures have conferred upon it, is proved not only by the testimony of Dr. Abercrombie, already cited, but by that of almost every candid physician the world has ever produced. Permit me to draw your attention to the fact, that almost every distinguished physician in every age has started a new theory of his own. Indeed it may be safely affirmed that ingenious innovation (not extraordinary success in practice) is almost the only thing that ever gave eclat to any "scientific physician." Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, Sydenham, Cullen, Graham, Darwin, Brown, Rush, Good, Hanneman, Broussais, Lieutaud, &c. are striking examples. Some of these remodeled the opinions of others, adding only a few of their own; but many of them struck out entirely new theories; thus by their labors as well as their assertions, declaring that all that had preceded their day were radically defective, if not positively pernicious! Dr. Lieutaud says in substance, page first of his "Synopsis of Medical Practice," there was so much error in the practice of medicine in his time, that he thought it best to reject the whole, and to confine his exertions, in the exercise of the healing art and the formation of a sounder theory, to the principles developed by his own thirty years experience in practice! If Dr. Lieutaud's experience of thirty years is worth more than that of all the physicians who had preceded, him (on which very account his translator says, "I am not worthy to hold a candle to him,") on which principles can you reject the forty years experience of Samuel Thomson, who had the advantage of exercising an observation and a judgment untrammeled by the false theories of the schools?

Shall our laws preserve to us equal rights and privileges in government, religion, the choice of habitation and the pursuit of happiness—yea, of every thing but that of securing our health, the only thing that renders even life desirable? Shall we spurn from us a religious establishment, which would require us to commit the keeping of our conscience to a privileged order of men and pay them a high premium for the trust, and yet tamely submit to a yoke not much less galling in the subjection of the treatment of our diseased bodies to an order of men whose skill in curing them seems, *to us at least*, to consist in trying how much they can injure the power of life, and how much poison they can infuse into the system, without thrusting the vital spark entirely from its clay tenement?

We do not wish the new system of practice placed on the ground now occupied by the old. Far from it. We wish no medical practice protected exclusively by law. We would secure to all physicians a reasonable reward for their services, voluntarily solicited and faithfully rendered. Thus the people would have an opportunity of determining, by their fruits, which is best, and their own safety is the best guranty that they would make the proper choice.

But, it may be said, we have proof that the regular practice is good, and that yours is pernicious. What evidence, we ask, have you that the regular practice is good? The testimony of some of its own advocates, (interested witnesses) whom you would not receive in common courts of justice, while multitudes of others, the most honest and learned among them, declare that, so far from being good, more human lives have been sacrificed to its successive theories than to the sword, pestilence and famine. (What mischief have we done exclaims Dr. Rush, under the erroneous impulse of false theories.) And not a few of these have declared our practice safe and efficacious, [see the letters of Drs. Montgomery, Eveleigh, Saunders, Hersey Ripley, Curtis and Waterhouse in the Thomsonian Recorder.] You have also the testimony of the Thomsonians, who are as able to tell the truth in favor of *their system*, as M. D's are in favor of theirs, that our system is always safe and efficacious in the removal of all diseases properly so called. But we have this advantage, that you look in vain among the advocates of this system for testimony that it kills even the very few that die under its application.

Of the scientific system, Dr. Abercrombie says, "they that have had the most extensive opportunity of observation, are the first to acknowledge that our pretended experience must in general sink into anlargy, and even too often into conjecture." Of the Botanic system it is exactly the reverse. Whenever it gets a foothold, it surprises the attentive observer by curing, almost as if by magic, a variety of diseases which the medical faculty have long considered incurable. Thousands and ten of thousands in our land, whom the sons of medical science had long considered beyond the reach of all remedial means have been perfectly restored by this practice; and not a few hundreds have been snatched, as it were, from the very jaws of the grim monster, who was apparently fast hurrying them off to his dark and dreary mansions!

But where are the cures by the regular practice of persons whom skilful Thomsonians have been compelled to abandon as hopeless?

They that have the most experience in this practice, have the strongest faith in its theory and the most implicit confidence in its remedies. In vain will you look among them for the man who, like Graham, Brown, Lieutaud, Waterhouse, Abercrombie, Saunders, Mongomery, Ripley, Caldwell, and a hundred others, after practising from ten to forty years on this new plan, will turn about and denounce it as more ruinous to human life than the sword, pestilence, and famine. The simple fact that the Thomsonians of every grade of intellect, habit and education, all agree in their testimony respecting the value of this system and its remedies, and that too, often to the sacrifice of their reputation and estate, amounts to a moral demonstration that it is based on everlasting truth, and worthy of all the commendation they have bestowed upon it.

Whether this be deemed so or not, let not our legislators fear that we shall long caress in our bosoms, the reptile whose fangs are once known to administer the deadly poison. No! It is its failure to relieve, in every attack of disease that would not have been repelled without its aid; and its well known tendency to plant in the system, the seeds of some chronic misery, and a premature death, that have destroyed so much of our confidence in the regular practice, and given rise to all those experiments, patent and concealed remedies, &c. which the faculty have been pleased to stigmatize with the title of "quackery," and whose effects, instead of their own scientific poisoning, starving and other savage cruelties, they so much affect to deplore. We well know that scarlet fever, measles, the poisons of serpents, the cholera, all ill-conditioned sores, &c. &c. are far less dangerous in the hands of old women, the untutored Indian, or even dame nature herself, than in those of "the regular physicians." The "scientific quakery" then, we are resolved at all hazards to reject. If the Thomsonian practice prove itself no more worthy of our confidence, (less it certainly cannot,) it will soon share the same fate. All we ask is permission to give it a trial.

It were worse than mockery in us, like the pagan who allowed his priest to perish in the waves rather than profane him with a touch in effecting his rescue, to imagine that tolerating the Botanic practice, will depreciate the credit of the healing art or be injurious to the community.

Guided by the genius of liberty and encouraged by the example of our revolutionary fathers, let us use every laudable exertion to liberate our minds from the tyrannical influences of medical law and popular prejudice, which would deprive us of the constitutional and natural right of thinking and acting for ourselves, in a matter which concerns our best interest and our highest earthly happiness.

Such tyrannical, oppressive and monopolizing laws, are as unbelieved as the tyranny of cultured despots. And to such I would exclaim—*Eternal, O Freeni, este Perpetui.* But with the people, the Botanic system will flourish to the ends of the earth. It is a system of imperishable fame, notwithstanding all opposition to it.

LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the Second Session of the Twenty-Fourth Congress.

An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1837.

An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year 1837.

Joint resolution to grant a pension to Susan Decatur, widow of the late Stephen Decatur.

An act to change the title of certain officers of the Navy.

An act making appropriations for the naval services for the year 1837.

An act to provide for the payment of horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year 1837.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States."

An act to authorize certain Rail Road companies to construct Rail Roads through the public lands in the Territory of Florida.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1837.

An act to regulate, in certain cases, the disposition of the proceeds of lands ceded by Indian tribes to the United States.

An act making an appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish branches of the Mint of the U. S." passed the 30th day of March, 1835.

An act to admit the State of Michigan into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

An act to extend the limits of the port of New Orleans.

An act to suspend certain provisions of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 14th day of July, 1832.

An act making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837.

An act to provide for the support of the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1837.

An act to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, during the year 1837.

An act to provide for continuing the construction and repair of certain roads, and for other purposes, during the year 1837.

An act to authorize and sanction the sales of reserves provided for Creek Indians in the treaty, March 24, 1832, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

An act explanatory of the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes."

An act making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacon lights, buoys, and dolphins for the year 1837.

An act concerning pilots.

Joint resolutions to enable the Postmaster General more readily to change the commencement of the contract year in the Post Office Department.

Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive from the Bank of the United States, under the Pennsylvania charter, payment for the stock of the United States in the late Bank of the United States.

An act to provide for the enlistment of boys for the naval service, and to extend the term of enlistment of seamen.

An act to extend for a longer period the several acts now in force for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the U. States.

An act to continue in force for a limited time the act entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the U. States and Spain."

An act to provide for the adjustment of title and final disposition of the four reserved sections in the tract of country allotted to the Tombeckbee Association for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive.

An act to give the approval and confirmation of Congress to three several acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin, incorporating banks.

The following extract, from "King's Arctic Expedition," will afford some insight into the sources of immense wealth of the far-famed John Jacob Astor, of New York:

Original cost of Furs.—By comparing the value given to the Indians for their furs, and the price they are sold for by the Hudson's Bay Company in London, we may draw our conclusions as to the operation of those people. Three marten skins are obtained for a coarse knife, the utmost value of which, including the expenses of conveying it to those distant regions, cannot be estimated at more than 6d; and three of the skins were sold last January in London for five guineas. With the more expensive furs, such as the black fox, or the sea otter, the profit is more than tripled; and but a few years ago, a single skin of the former species sold for fifty guineas, while the natives obtained in exchange the value of 2s.

Highly Important from Florida.

SAVANNAH, March, 16.

The steam boat Charleston, Capt. Bonnell, arrived this morning from Garry's Ferry, Florida, and conveys the gratifying intelligence that hostilities have ceased, and a treaty had been concluded with Jumper and other Chiefs. We have been favored by several gentleman with the following extract of letters, which induce us, at length, to believe that a termination of this savage and bloody warfare may be effected, and our gallant army relieved from a duty which they have met with alacrity, while bleeding Florida will obtain that repose, her suffering inhabitants so much need.

Capt. Harris is the bearer of despatches, and has a copy of the treaty with the Indians.

We learn that Philip and Micanopy had not signed the treaty. Micanopy says, that he has been blamed for being against the war—that if they had a treaty he would sign it—that Payne's treaty will be recognized.

Extract of a letter dated

CAMP NEAR FORT DADE,
March 5, 1837.

"I returned last night from a very disagreeable and hard service of a week, mending roads. We had a great deal of rainy weather—it was much worse than marching in expectation of meeting an enemy—for then there was excitement. The General is pretty sure of a large party coming in, but it is very doubtful whether the others want peace.

"Jumper was in camp yesterday, and brings word from Micanopy that he will agree to any thing that Jumper says and that when a day is fixed upon he will come in with his people, their wives, children and goods.

"He says that Jumper is his sense bearer. In fact, they tell us that the Governor is an idiot, and too fat to come, and does not like to leave home, and many other tales which may or may not be true.

"It is curious that Oscola has been invested by the whites with so many virtues and so much authority, for the truth is, he never has been, nor is he, a chief of any note among them, and his name is never mentioned unless he is inquired for.

"He is said to be a good warrior—has tried to save the lives of some negro prisoners, and one Express, who was killed—and has only two or three followers, and that his word is not more than that of any good warrior among them."

"Gen. Jessup is sure of one thing, that if the other tribes dont choose peace now, enough of the Seminoles proper, will join him to act as guides in this vast country, of which so little has been, as yet, explored."

"Twelve hostages have been living in camp for ten days past, and others have been constantly coming and going."

"All, who choose, receives rations—the General is a good negociator."

MARCH 5, 1837—afternoon.

"I have just been attending the talk between the head Chiefs of the Hostiles and Jesup. Jumper says he will not fight any more—he can't fight a whole nation like us—we are too numerous, and his feelings were hurt in finding his own relations (the Creeks) fighting against them too.

"Micanopy has sent out the talk, and if any of the Indians refuse to come in they will settle it themselves.

"When the General pushed him a little about the time of their coming to Tampa—he said, that if he agreed to hurry in, it might be supposed they were scared, which was not the case—they were anxious for peace and would come in.

"After a short conversation, Gen. Jesup gave him till to-morrow evening or the next morning to consult his brethren and the Creeks, and give his answer."

TREATY CONCLUDED.

"MARCH 6—Afternoon.

"Jumper, Cloud, Hola-toushy, and others have just signed a treaty of the following effect. All hostilities are to cease from this time, and by the 1st of April, all the Indians are to be south of the Hillsboro, and of a line drawn East throuh Fort Foster.

"By the 10th of April, all are to be in at Tampa with their families, to take transports for the West. All the privileges of the treaty of Payne's landing are secured to them, they are to be paid for their cattle and ponies, and to receive rations. Hostages remain with us.

In ten days Micanopy is to come in, and stay where the Commanding General chooses. The negroes that are *bona fide* their own, are also secured to them."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Army, at Gray's Ferry, to a friend in this city dated,

"MARCH 11, 1837.

"I understand that a treaty has been entered into with the Indians—that they agree to be ready to go west by the 10th proximo. Micanopy is to be kept as a hostage until all leaves."

Another letter states, that in consequence of a letter from Head Quarters, "there is good reason to believe the war is at an end."

BLACK CREEK, March 11th, 1837.

Dear Brother:—An express arrived at this place 12 o'clock last night, bringing this agreeable intelligence from Gen. Jesup, that the war is in reality closed. The Indians have given up—have surrendered. All the chiefs but Oscola, have come in, and have consented to removal. All are to assemble at Tampa Bay by the tenth day of April next, prepared for removal to their western homes. The Indians say, that Oscola is on the Suwannee, and that they will bring him to Tampa Bay by the 10th of April. In great haste, or I would write more fully.—Yours, &c.

BENNET M. DELL.

To Col. James Dell, Jacksonville.

From the Washington Reformer.

THE PROGRESS OF ROYALTY.

The Pageant.—We have not before alluded to the late *coronation scene*—(for such it has been called by some more favorable to the Usurper than we)—simply because the whole parade was such as we felt unwilling to describe. The "pride, pomp and circumstance" which were made to grace the royal ceremony filled many other bosoms beside ours with sentiments of disgust and indignation. Many retired from the scene with solemn convictions that this country is rapidly travelling the downward road to mingle with the common dust of past Republics. It was humiliating to behold thousands of rational beings congregated together to worship the mere idols of their own framing. Gazing upon the assembled multitude we could not but contrast the scene with that when the Father of his Country took the oath of office. He did so in a quiet chamber, before a few witnesses—no gathering together of the multitudes—no splendid pageant—no glittering equipage—no sounds of martial music—no trainbands with brandished swords and fixed bayonets—no declamatory appeals—no loud huzzas—no pomp of ceremony, nor royal pride of bearing, were deemed necessary to signalize the event. An honest patriot took an honest oath, in private, to support the constitution of his country—a country he had saved from the fetters of a foreign tyranny. But, in the case to which we now refer, far different was the scene—all the circumstances and ceremonies we have recounted above were made to yield their garnish tribute to the sickening scene. As a nation sinks in spirit, and the love of liberty and independence waxes cold, the gorgeous trumpery of outward forms and ceremonies rise up to amuse, to deceive, and to enslave. Kings owe the preservation of their power to the glitter of their crowns—the splendor of their courts and the solemn pomp and parade of their ceremonies. Mr. Van Buren well knows this—and he has adopted the proper course to sustain his usurpation. Men are so constituted as to be ever made the willing dupes of show and ceremony. When we saw him approaching the gaping crowd, seated by the side of his departed majesty, drawn by four stately steeds, in a splendid vehicle made of the *fragments of the Constitution*, (significant fact!) surrounded by armed bands in glittering trappings, and marshalled by the clanging sounds of instruments playing the celebrated royal Scott's air, "WHA'LL BE KING BUT CHARLIE?" we could realize nothing that claimed the slightest connection with the simplicity of a republican government—but every thing that belonged to a royal procession passing into Westminister Hall. It was a CORONATION in all except the crown. The glittering bauble was absent, but nothing else. Similar reflections passed through our minds; and we heard from more lips than one, when the armed cavalcade was seen advancing the smothered tones of suppressed indignation.—"*This is too bad!*"

The scene continued. A way was made through the dense crowd assembled on the steps of the Eastern Portico, and the late incumbent, with his favorite, mounted up into the temporary throne prepared for them. Other of the nobility gathered around them, and the speech was read to the greedy gaping subjects. No interruption was made, save when a large man, who appeared in front of the throne, waved a wand in order to instruct the hearers when to shout. A few—and, for the sake of the national honor, we are glad to say, BUT A FEW—obeyed the indications. The oaths were administered—the music struck up—the trained bands fell into line, and the gorgeous array proceeded to the palace to hail the Usurper in his princely halls. We were not of them. We had seen enough to convince us that the progress of royalty was more rapid in this country than we had anticipated. We cared not to witness the conclusion of the pageant, but we understood that a yet more remarkable part of the ceremony was acted before the palace. An armed force was stationed at the door with fixed bayonets, to keep off the "FILTHY MECHANICS," who might feel curious to pry into the secrets of the royal household. Many humble citizens, we hear, were driven back at the bayonet's point. We do not vouch for this on our own observation, but the authority on which the statement is made may, we think be relied on!

Now, then, let the people think of these things. If they are tired of the republican simplicity of their Government, let them say so. We will answer for it, that those who are now in power are as tired of it as they. If they want a king, they may know that the significant tune has already been struck up, "*Wha'll be King but Charlie?*"

Double Entendre.—A new married lady who was very fond of her husband, notwithstanding his extreme ugliness of person, once said to a witty friend; "What do you think? My husband has gone and laid out fifty guineas for a large baboon on purpose to please me!" "The dear little man!" cried the other. "Well, *it is just like him.*"

Why is the life of an Editor like the Book of Revalations? Because it is full of 'types and shadows,' and 'a mighty voice like the sound of many waters, ever saying unto him —"*Write.*"

Charlotte:

...day, March 20, 1837.

...ffer on article on the last page on the ...ation of the Great Panic.

...Highly important from Florida.—...ceive attention to the news from Flori... a preceding column—it appears, if ...ough is entitled to credit, that the ...ot had ended and a treaty concluded ... the Chiefs of the Seminoles, and they ... to at Tampa Bay, 10th of April. ...their families, to their respective lot... ...

...An Arrival.—During the latter part ... week, (says the Fayetteville North ...ator,) a party of four hundred and ... Cherokee Indians, on their way to ... by the Steamer ... from ... and now venerable Chief, Maj. ... Ridge, was among the number. They ...ped at the Landing while waiting for ...at which was to convey them on their ...ey; and during their stay in our vicin... visited us in large numbers, and in turn ... visited, at their encampment, by our ...ns, who were universally much pleas... their correct deportment and neat ...comfortable appearance. It was con... by all, that this party of Cherokees ...ed much the finest appearance of any ...of Indians that ever passed through our ...

...ey took their departure from the Land... on Tuesday last, in the Steamer New... for Little Rock, Arkansas, from which ... they will proceed by land to the des... country assigned by the Government.

...Very late from Mexico.—Intelligence ...this country has at length been receiv... the arrival at New Orleans, on the ...instant, of the schooner Creole, in six ...from Tampico.

...learn by her that a fleet consisting ...brigs and 3 schooners of war had sail... Vera Cruz for Metamoras, destin... operate against Texas. Every thing ...anquil in Tampico. There were a... 900 there in garrison.

...ta Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the ...of February, where he was rather cool... and with no more honors than ...due to a common Mexican General. ...d immediately for his estate, Mango ...

...The election returns for President were

...ntario Bustamente,	-	57 votes.
...Manuel Gomez Pedraza,	-	6 "
...Nicholas Bravo,	-	3 "
...Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna,		2 "

...Bustamente, we are informed, by ...e letters, had arrived at the Rio del ..., where the army is now stationed, ...kes the command in conjunction with ...

...nta Anna, on his arrival at Vera Cruz, ...ed the People, and assured them that ...eration was not owing to bribery, or ...y thing derogatory to the Mexican ..., but purely to the goodness of Gen. ...

...Important.—An act was passed during ...t Session of Congress for the more e... administration of the Navy Pension ... which contains some important pro... to all concerned, and ought therefore ...enerally known. It applies not only ... widows and children of officers, sea... and mariners, who may *hereafter* die ...service (not from wounds only, but ...ng cause) but also to those who have ...fore died in service; thus covering a ...class of new cases, and having a re... effect. The friends of such wid... and orphans, many of whom are left ...e, and are yet so, will act a kind part ...ching them out, and making this ...known to them.

...The Currency Bill.—The N. York ...an states that, "the opinion of the ...y General, as originally prepared, ...favor of the Bill—the Attorney Gen...rang innocently supposed that his re... ...ion, and not one of a political or per... purpose, was required.

...hen, however, the Hero heard the ...ne at which *his* Attorney General ...rived, he burst forth in one of his ... storms, which speedily undeceived ...ant official as to the wishes of his ... and accordingly the opinion was ta... ...ck, manipulated afresh, and made to ...ut to just an opposite conclusion.

...e give the story as we heard it, add... ...y, that the time when the truth of ...story of Mr. Butler would have been ...nced impossible, has passed by. Mr. ...'s political character and integrity ...st stood the test of official responsi... ...ed Executive favor."

...Wm. H. Roane, Esq., was elected on ...th inst. by the Legislature of Virgi... S. Senator, to fill the vacancy occa... by the resignation of Judge Richard ...

...ere there is one man honest from prin... ...ere are ten men honest from prudence.

☞ A New Orleans paper states that in the midst of unprecedented prosperity, when all the counting houses are open, when every thing is in motion, the ordinary operations of commerce, they are called upon to suspend payment, owing to failures in England. According to the general ...ple. ...ing is going comfortably. It is thought that most of the houses which have stopped payment will be able to resume business in a few days. As such be expected, extensive operations under such circumstances are not likely to flourish.

☞ We see it stated that Wm. F. Strange, Junior Editor of the North Carolina Journal, has been appointed Clerk of the Branch Mint in this place, with a salary of $1000. The appointment is a good one, and under other circumstances we should rejoice at it —but we must express our disapprobation of the practice of rewarding Editors. We were told the other day that Congress had abolished this office—if this is the case how does it happen that Mr. Strange is appointed to it? We suppose Mr. Van Buren is hard run for offices.

☞ *Running in Debt.*—The following remarks upon this subject is extracted from D'Israeli's new work "Henrietta Temple."

"If youth but knew the fatal misery that they are enkindling on themselves the moment they accept a pecuniary credit, to which they are not entitled, how they would start in their career! how pale they would turn! how they would clasp their hands in agony at the precipice on which they are departing! Debt is the prolific mother of folly and crime! it taints the course of life in all its streams. Hence so many unhappy marriages, so many prostituted pens, and venal politicians! It hath a small beginning, but a giant's growth and strength. When we make the monster we make our master, who haunts us at all hours, and shakes his whip of scorpions forever in our sight. The slave hath no overseer so severe. Faustus, when he signed the bond with blood, did not secure a doom so terrific."

☞ The Legislature of Illinois adjourned (says the Alton Telegraph,) on the 27th ult. after a protracted session of 92 days, passing upwards of 400 bills, among which are some of the most important that was ever passed by an Illinois Legislature.

☞ The Bill fixing the time of the election in Virginia for members of the Legislature and Congress on the same day throughout the State, has become a law. They take place on the 4th Thursday in April.

☞ The Legislature of Illinois have selected Springfield as the future seat of Government. Vandalia is at present the seat of Government.

☞ Later accounts from England state that the influenza and the mortality resulting from it, have been on the decline.

"A Citizen" is crowded out.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

ESSAY....NO. 3.

Our country formerly received the high compliment, from one of the first literary Journals of Europe, that our education system was more perfect, and the great bulk of the people were better instructed than in any other European community. I am persuaded that our character at that time deserved the compliment, but the laurels then bestowed are fast fading and falling from our brows. They are already pointing to our multitude of ignorant voters as a brand of disgrace to our free political Institutions; and, as if envying our lot, are annually disgorging upon our happy shore one hundred and thirty thousand of their ignorant paupers. From the statistical reports of committees, and the messages of Governors of the different States, there seems to be an increase of the uninstructed, together with those *semi-imperfectly* taught. The Governor of Pennsylvania, in one of his messages to the Legislature, stated that a large portion of the voters that elected him, were unable to read the votes they carried to the box; and Governor Vroom of New Jersey says, the branches taught in that State, are quite ordinary —the mere elements of instruction, and they are imperfectly taught, and at least eleven thousand children are uninstructed, for education makes no progress. The number of uneducated children in the United States, is estimated at one million— What proportion of this crude mass dwell within the limits of North Carolina, or *of this county*, I have never been able to learn from any public document. What is the amount of the literary fund, or its condition, what appropriation the Legislature has or intends to make of it, or what is the character and condition of our primary Schools can be learned from no statistical report of committee on Education or legislative proceedings so far as my knowledge extends. Our *learned* Legislature seem measurably to overlook this subject as one not fraught with sufficient interest to demand their attention. This supineness on the part of the guardians of our rights and liberties is conclusive evidence at once that it is by no means in a flattering condition. Our national vanity is ready to cry out—Traitor! to any one who attempts to point out our national defects and to expose them to the world; but since in order to turn the attention of the community to subjects of Schools and to raise the standard of Education, it is necessary and highly important that their deficiences should be blazoned abroad in flaming characters, I will attempt to describe them so far as my observations extend relative to their management and character. The first remark I will make is, a majority of the Teachers are totally ignorant of the science of discipline, and the art of communicating knowledge, and the consequence is, much money is expended while the pupils are but little benefited. I visited a School considered among the best in this country, located in a section of country where parents took but little interest in its management, and considered one teacher as good as another,—it was on a rainy day, and the first remark the Instructor made was, I am glad when it rains for I am not then *troubled* with so many boys. Strange idea you must have of a Teacher's duty, I silently said, for if he took any interest in his pupil's advancement, he ought to have been solicitous for their daily attendance, and if he had his pupils regularly classified, then the pupil to search the meaning of [illegible] *structure ought to assist or lead them in such a way as to lead them as much as possible to do without their assistance.* For, if they will be issued forth upon the stage of active life, and unless they have been taught to understand books themselves, they will necessarily stop short in improvement as soon as they leave their tutor's care. Owing to this defectiveness in primary instruction, the distaste for reading is so great that but few of our citizens read Newspapers, remain as ignorant of the great political transactions of our government, whose destiny rests upon their shoulders, and their hearts closed against the calls to promote any scheme of public enterprize. If their knowledge of reading is so imperfect that it requires much difficulty on their part to comprehend the meaning of the author, they will be no reading, and but little value will be put upon an education, for men estimate the value of every thing according to its practical utility. Hence it is sometimes difficult to distinguish the one who has been disciplined in our old-fashioned and the one who has never entered its threshold, hence many grow up totally ignorant of our political institutions, the mere dupes of political demagogues, without any spirit of mental improvement and are wholly engrossed in money making. I saw a merchant in extensive business, once so ignorant of Geography that he located Mexico in South America, and I have heard another well authenticated story which rivals Miss Edgeworth's boy who located *Turkey* in the yard with the poultry. A merchant of respectability met one of my friends supposed to be acquainted with Charles, with the remark, he had heard that his son was in the *State of Convalescence* and begged to be informed in what part of the world it was. So I am thoroughly convinced that many are employed as instructors whose Schools are a nuisance to society, for they suck up the farmer's money like a leech does blood without benefitting the children committed to their care. I remained in the School until the exercise of spelling came on. The Teacher granted them about half an hour to prepare their lesson, during which there was a continued noise and confusion through the whole house, occasionally interrupted by the Teacher bawling out to some boy on account of too loud studying—each seemed to vie with each other with regard to how often they could run over their lesson in rapid succession, totally neglecting the proper pronunciation of the words. After this they were called up in a circular line in true old field style, and if one happened to hit the right orthography of one of those *long words* in one of those *long lines* he went up, to the evident satisfaction, both of Teacher and pupil, while it was plain he was as ignorant of its orthography as those who missed it in their random efforts. An exercise in the North American mental Arithmetic succeeded that of spelling, a book, which, if properly studied, would do much to develope the juvenile mind. The questions proposed passed round the class, and in this, is in spelling, there was "a going." I give the following as an instance of the teachers manner of teaching mental Arithmetic. He asks one of the class how many are 8 and 9, and as the pupil failed in answering it he passed it from one to another—and with quick motions and odd position of his head which words cannot easy describe, he caused it to go the *rounds* several times in rapid succession, without giving the least time to think which produced much confusion, and at last one solved the Gordeon knot by a lucky guess, and the symptoms of joy beamed in his countenance as if he had obtained a victory, while it was evident he was as unprepared as his classmates. Under such discipline as this, the faculties of the mind cannot be properly developed and the inherent capabilities of thought worked up to energetic action. So great is the defect in our primary Schools that a distinguished foreigner in solving the question, how it happens that Germany rears up so many distinguished men while the United States so few, said that the principle cause lay at the *very* threshhold of our Education, for as the twig is bent, so the tree is inclined. It is plain to every one who has had the least experience in waking up the sluggishness of the mind, that their is much truth in that observation and that one disciplinarian may stupify and damp the ardor of the youthful mind in three months more than can be remedied in six. With regard to this Teacher's mode of effecting order and obedience among his pupils—of exciting their ambition and constraining them to study their lessons, I could learn but little—but from his slapping the pupil's heads and throwing the rule, the impression left on my mind was that, what he could not effect by distortion of countenance, harsh manner and menacing words continually sounding in their ears as the pouring of water through a funnel, was consummated by the dint of a severe vegetable application. This remark is not designed totally to discountenance the use of the rod, for folly is bound up in the heart of a child and the rod of correction will drive it far away. That the rod ought to be used sparingly, and that too only in desperate cases cannot be doubted by any one who has a correct knowledge of human nature. If it was applied in perfect coolness and the pupil convinced of his fault, more beneficent results might follow, but the misfortune is, but few can correct unless under the influence of passion; and if the Instructor has any ingenuity he can adopt means which will supersede the necessity of whipping, for by his manner he may make any thing a disgrace or an honor. As an example: A teacher once said to an idle boy come, set on this seat beside me, I cant bear such a naughty boy to set with the rest,—he cried evidently effected, but in a short time he said to an industrious boy, come, set here, I love to have you beside me, you are such a good boy. Joy sparkled in his face, so what was a pain to one was a pleasure to the other. A mild expression, a cheerful look, or a little coaxing and praise will fire their souls, stir up the elasticity of their minds, cheer their drooping spirits and fix their attention to their studies more effectually than all other means put together, for when the mind is cheerful, the feelings buoyant and elastic, then alone they are prepared to study to advantage.

In delineating the character of this School, it is not the writer's design to embrace all institutions in his censures, as their are some honorable exceptions; but it is believed that more fall short of its merits than can lay claims to a superiority. Neither do all Teachers fall into precisely the same errors of discipline—some are as much too lenient as others are too *severe*, and have no uniformity and regularity in their management—others again are severe and strict by spells, followed by a most woeful declension and relaxity of discipline. I will close these remarks by an extract of a letter a little altered, written by one who had a considerable experience in the art of controlling. "At the very opening of my School, I took the Scholars all to be young knaves and enacted laws accordingly, and what I took them to be many of them slowly became. They constantly watched their opportunity to evade my laws, and I watched my opportunity to detect them and enforce the penalty.—My punishments were most of them summary.—Sometimes there was a formal faretling or flogging, but this was rare. I knew of a shorter method. This was to carry a rule under my arm and when I discovered a transgressor, to strike him across the head with the rule. As to endangering the brain I never thought of that, indeed I scarcely knew there were brains in the cranium. I was only eighteen years old and as inexperienced in human nature, as you can possibly conceive. One day in striking a boy across the head with my rule I broke it, but to add to my confusion, a Lady was present in the School and witnessed the transaction. It was no longer *whispered* that the Teacher was severe, but it was *talked* aloud. The noise of the transaction done me much injury, but my term of teaching soon expired and I was glad of it, and so were my pupils and their parents.—Soon after this, I got a pressing invitation and the offer of a pretty round sum, if I would take charge of a School several miles distant. There Teacher of late had not governed well; and they said they wanted a *smart fellow* who would keep the power in his own hands. I consented and it was immediately noised abroad that Mr. —— was going to take charge of the School and he would bring them to their *places* and make them *stand about*. Things went on smoothly at first, for the awe of my name terrified them into perfect obedience, but as their familiarity became greater and the novelty were off, they began to act themselves out. I punished severely some of the more turbulent to frighten the rest. The noise made about my former severity done me much good, but still I ruled too much by force of arms and too little by force of love and reason. I got thro' the term without much open complaint; and some said they enjoyed the benefits of a good teacher. I knew better, however, but did not contradict the report, for although I succeeded in subduing them pretty well, yet I improved their minds but little. After having tried many disciplinary plans I found just in proportion as I laid aside all corporeal punishment, and governed by persuasion and love, just in the same proportion was my success—and just in the same proportion as I failed to govern my passion and temper, has the management of my school gone wrong."

JUVENIS.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of eight letters—My 6, 5, 2 & 8 is the name of a piece of flesh very much sought after; particularly, when my 8, 5 & 1 has a lively red not produced by salt petre, and my exterior well covered over with my 6, 3, 2 & 4. My 3, 1, 7 & 8 is the name of a mineral substance. My 7, 2, 6, 5 & 8 is used by potters. My 2, 3, 5 & 8 signifies to make think. My, 1 7, 2 & 4 signifies a spotted animal. My 7, 8, 6, 5 & 4 signifies the opposite of tepid. My 7, 8, 6 3 & 2 signifies inclement weather. My 4, 3 & 2 is the name of an insect. My 1, 7, 6, 3 & 4 is worshipped by a large portion of the human race. My 2, 5, 7 & 8 is the *name of a piece of money*. And finally, my 7, 5 & 4 is what you may need before you find me out. My solution is not to be considered complete until you form out of my elementary parts eighty seven words, correctly spelled, and repeating no letter in the formation of the same word.

ALCIPHRON.

MARRIED

In this county, on the 28th instant, by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. DANIEL A. BLAKELY, to Miss MARGARET C. MONTEITH, daughter of Mr. John Monteith.

[We thank the happy pair for their kind remembrance of the Printer—we wish them "*thumping luck and fat children.*"]

DIED

In this County, on the 20th instant, with the second attack of palsy, very suddenly, Mrs. CHRISTIAN SUMMERVILLE, Consort of William Summerville, Esq., in the 49th year of her age, a member of the Presbyterian Church, leaving a husband and three children, and large connection of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

We are authorised to announce PEARSALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We are authorised to announce Capt. H. D. W. ALEXANDER, as a Candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing Election.

Preservation of the Teeth.

DR. PLEASANTS would inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlotte that he expects to visit that place shortly, when he will be pleased to attend all who may wish to avail themselves of his services.

March 24, 1837. 39tf

Farmers' Inn.

THE subscriber having recommenced business at the above stand, hopes that his former friends and patrons will still oblige him by calling. His **Table** will be supplied with as good fare as the market will afford, and his STABLE equal to any in this place.

JAMES R. NEELY.

March 30, 1837. 39tf

Quicksilver for Sale.

R. A. WALLACE.

March 29, 1837. 3t

P. S. I would again remind my friends that a number of accounts for the year 1836 are still unsettled.

To Hire,

A NEGRO woman who is a good house servant—also some children, large enough for nurses. For particulars apply at the Printing Office.

March 29, 1837. t40

New Spring and Summer Goods.

The Subscribers

TAKE this method of informing their friends and customers, and the public generally, that they have just received and opened a splendid stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

Their Stock comprises almost every article sold in our market.

Fancy & Staple DRY GOODS, *Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Groceries.*

And they hope by unremitted attention, general stock and moderate prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

D. ALEXANDER, & Co.

3 doors North-east of the Court House, Charlotte, N. C.

Best Spanish Segars!!!

THE Subscriber has just received, a quantity of Spanish Segars, direct from St. Jago de Cuba—which he will sell at a reasonable advance either by wholesale or retail.

WM. SONDRY.

Charlotte, March 20, 1837. 3t

CONCORD FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Concord Female Academy take this method of informing the public, that the Exercises of this Institution will be recommenced on the first Monday of April next. It will still be under the direction of Miss C. M. BROOKS. From our acquaintance with her qualifications as a Tutoress, we feel no hesitation in recommending her as justly deserving of a liberal share of public patronage. Her examination which took place a short time since, afforded universal satisfaction. She pledges herself that for the future no pains shall be spared to render her school equally worthy of the confidence of the public.

Terms of Admission.

FIRST CLASS.

Orthography, Reading, with Blair's Catechism of common things,	$5 00

SECOND CLASS.

Orthography, Reading, English Grammar Geography, Arithmetic & Composition,	8 00

THIRD CLASS.

English Grammar, Geography, Astronomy, Elements of History, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy and Chemistry,	9 00

EXTRA BRANCHES.

Drawing, Painting and Needle Work,	5 00

J. R. MORSE,
E. R. GIBSON,
R. C. CARSON,
J. F. PHIPER, } *Trustees.*

Concord, Cabarrus County, N. C., March 27, 1837. t41

EXAMINATION.

THE pupils connected with the Wilkesborough Young Ladies and Gentlemen's Seminary, will be publicly Examined on Thursday and Friday, the 13th and 14th of April next.

This Institution consists of a Male and Female Department. Each Department of a Senior and Junior Class, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Hall.

The Trustees feel assured, that the salubrious climate of Wilkesboro, the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country, and the long experience and former success of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, in teaching in Western North Carolina, will secure the patronage of an enlightened public.

Rates of Tuition.

Senior Classes	$12 50	per session.
Junior Classes	10 00	do do

EXTRA CHARGES.

Drawing and Painting,	6 00	do do
Music,	20 00	do do

TRUSTEES.

S. F. PATTERSON,	M. CHATHAM,
W. P. WAUGH,	J. VANNOY,
A. CARMICHAEL,	JAMES MARTIN,
M. BROWN,	J. FINLEY,
EDMUND JONES,	J. R. DODGE,
T. S. BOUCHELLE.	
C. E. STEPHENS,	*Treas.*

The Summer Session will commence on the following Monday, the 17th of April.

March 24, 1837. t42

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

Steam Boat Oceola.

THIS fine new Boat is now on the Pee Dee River as a regular trader between this place and Cheraw. She has made several trips very successfully and proven herself well adapted to the River.

BENJAMIN KING, *Agent.*

Georgetown, S. C. March 18, 1837. t42

TAILORING BUSINESS.

T. H. Stimson

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he has commenced the

TAILORING Business,

and hereby solicits a share of the patronage of the public. He confidently assures all those who may favor him, that their work shall be done in an improved style. Having lately received the fashions from Philadelphia, according to

Mr. Ward's System,

he will warrant next to **FITS.**

His shop is in Mr. Spring's brick building, lately occupied by Mr. J. T. Asbury.

Charlotte, March 20, 1837. 38*af*

Trust Sale.

ON Monday, the 24th day of April next, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, **22** Town Lots, contained in the squares known on the Town plat by numbers **33, 90, 91,** and **95**, formerly in possession of Bryan W. Taylor—and sold by a decree from the Court of Equity, to pay the purchase money, and other debts due from his estate — Twelve month's credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved securities.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

March 14, 1837. 142 62

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Craven & Folsom, are requested to come forward and settle by the 1st of April, as longer indulgence cannot be given.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to have to settle with an officer.

DERIAS FOLSOM.

March 10, 1837.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at WILLIAMS & BOYD.

March 7. 1837. 36*af*

Drs. Thos. Harris & P. C. Caldwell

HAVE associated themselves in the

Practice of Medecine,

and pledge themselves to devote their entire attention to the several branches of their profession. There will be no additional charge for consultation in any case. One or the other may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris.

March, 1, 1837. 35*af*

$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mecklenburg County, about the 1st of October last, a negro man by the name of JIM, aged about 27 years, and about 6 ft. high, of a yellow complexion. He was purchased of Darling Love, of Cabarrus county, and I suspect he is lurking about Reed's Gold Mine, in that county. I will give the above reward to any person that will apprehend, or lodge him in any jail, so that I get him.

JOHN K. HARRISON.

March 2. 1837. 35*af*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Carolan are informed that his Books and Notes are in the hands of the subscriber. All persons indebted are notified, that if they are not settled immediately, that proceedings will be taken for their collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Feb. 23, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as Executor upon the last Will and Testament of James Gribble, dec'd., late of the County of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, who was administrator of Elizabeth Hodge dec'd., late of said County and State. I, William Gribble, as executor, do hereby give notice to the heirs of Robert Hodge, dec'd., who are not residents of this State, that I am now prepared and ready to pay over to them the sum said Robert Hodge or his heirs were entitled to; and I do hereby give notice, that I will not hold myself liable to pay interest from this date, as I am ready to pay over the money at any time.

WM. GRIBBLE, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 30th, 1837. 34*3*

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber, offers for sale his House and Lot in the town of Charlotte, on Church st. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and Well.

—ALSO—

House new Furniture.

For further particulars, enquire of Pearsall Thompson.

JOS. P. PRITCHARD.

Nov. 3, 1836. 18*tf*

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

O'er mountain height, through lowly vale,
Still floats to a heaven a nation's wail;
From forests' dale and bedded fane
Still soars a people's mourning strain!

Well may our heart-rent deeply mourn,
The priesthood from her altars borne—
Her holy prophets rolled in gloom,
Her patriarch's gathered to the tomb.

He sleeps—a father of our land
One of the old and reverend band;
He sleeps the upright and the just—
High guardian of his country's trust!

He sleeps—and o'er his peaceful grave
No banners, soiled with conquest, wave—
Yet he was Freedom's cherished son;
He sleeps—the friend of Washington.

Sound, music, sound! our eyes are dim,
For sorrow drowns the funeral hymn;
Sound! and the sacred odes of fame
Will echo Marshall's honored name.

Anecdote of General Putnam.—Among the worthies who figured during the era of the American Revolution, perhaps there were none possessing more originality of character, than Gen. Putnam, who was eccentric and fearless, blunt in his manners, the daring soldier, without the polish of the gentleman. He might well be called the *Marion of the North*, though he disliked disguise, probably from the fact of his lisping, which was very apt to overthrow any trickery he might have in view.

The following anecdote was related to us by an elderly gentleman, who received it from the mouth of his father who served under the general.

When the wrong hold called *Horseneck*, some miles above New-York, was in possession of the British, Putnam, with a few sturdy patriots was lurking in the vicinity, bent on driving them from the place. Tired of lying in ambush, the men importuned the General with questions as to when they were going to have a 'bout with the foe.—One morning he made a speech something to the following effect, which convinced them that something was in the wind.

'Fellers—You've been idle too long and so have I. I'm going to Bush's, at Horseneck, in an hour, with an ox team, and a load of corn. If I come back, I will let you know all the particulars; if I should not, let them have it by the hokey!'

He shortly afterwards mounted his ox cart, dressed as one of the common order of yankee farmers, and was soon at Bush's tavern which was in possession of the British troops. No sooner did the officers espy him than they began to question him as to his whereabouts, and finding him a complete simpleton, (as they thought) they began to quiz him, and threatened to seize his corn and fodder.

'How much do you ask for your whole concern?' asked they.

'For marcy sake, gentlemen,' replied the mock clod-hopper, with the most deplorable look of entreaty, 'only let me off, and I will leave my hull team and load for nothing, if that wont do, I'll give you my word to return to *morrow*, and pay you heavy for your kindness and condescension.'

'Well,' said they, 'we'll take you at your word; leave the team and provender with us, and we wont require any bail for your appearance.'

Putnam give up the team, and sauntered about for an hour or so, gaining all the information he wished; he then returned to his men, and told them the disposition of the foe, and his plan of attack.

The morning came and with it sallied out the gallant band. The British were handled with rough hands, and when they surrendered to Gen. Putnam, the clod hopper, he sarcastically remarked—'Gentlemen: I have only kept my word, I told you I would call and pay you for your kindness and condescension.'—*Baltimore Transcript.*

Starting Children in the World.—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and then he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a 'start' which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better.

A Frightful Invention.—A Mr. Robert McCarty, of Buffalo, fabrician in the gun line, believes he has driven the Green Mountain Boy, Cochran's famous invention, *hors du combat*. He throws from three hundred to five hundred one pound balls from his rifle per minute, without powder or steam! He can do the same with a thirty pound ball; a complete portable battery!

Deaths by Charcoal.—Three persons belonging to the steamboat Massachusetts, lying at the wharf in New York were suffocated in their births on Friday night last.—Before retiring to their berths a furnace containing ignited charcoal and anthracite was placed in the room, and, on the following morning they were all found dead.

Friendship—Sticking close to an heir expectant.

From the Tennessee Farmer.

SWEET POTATOES.

In the cultivation of every thing, we should consider of what kind it is; to what climate it belongs, and what kind of soil is best adapted to its production. From a neglect to consider these things, many unsuccessful efforts have been made to raise the sweet potato. The sweet potatoe is a native of a warm climate, and of a light, sandy soil. We should then, as far as possible, endeavor to combine these two things, by a judicious selection of a piece of ground upon which to raise them. I will give you the plan which I have adopted in raising Sweet Potatoes, which has been very successful. Perhaps some who have heretofore failed, may be enabled to succed better by adopting it.

Some time in March, when I think the hard frosts are over, I take my potatoes from the cellar, where they have been kept through the winter; I prepare a bed in my garden, by levelling the surface of the ground; I then spread my potatoes over it, until they are not more than two or three inches thick; I then cover them with the rich surface soil, just as deep as I think necessary to prevent their being injured by light frosts. In this situation I let them remain until the season for planting.

Early in the spring I select what I suppose will be a suitable piece of ground. In making this selection, I chuse a piece which lies fair to the sun, is tolerable rich, and considerably sandy. I break it up deep, and then let it remain until I wish to plant; which is some time between the middle of May and the first of June. I then plough again, and harrow well, so as to make it as mellow as possible. I then take a one horse bar share plough, and ridge up my ground by throwing three furrows together. This done, I cross it with a single furrow at the distance of about three feet. A very slight operation with the hoe afterwards prepares my hills, for I do not want them very large or high. I now go to my bed, and find my potatoes are all nicely sprouted, and those nearest the surface are up, and some of them have two or three leaves; but none, or but few, have yet any roots. I carefully remove the earth so as not to break the sprouts from my potatoes—for if they are broken off, they are destroyed. I put two or three potatoes in a hill, according as they are large or small, being careful always to leave the tops of the sprouts out of the ground, or near the surface, as they may be more or less advanced—so that when I am done planting, my potatoes are up, or nearly so.

You are now ready to enquire of me what I have gained by this process? I answer, several things. First, my hills are now light and mellow, and ready to receive and nourish the young roots when they start—not baked, or rendered compact by the heavy spring rains. Secondly, I have completely subdued the grass and weeds, for they all had started to grow between the time of breaking my ground and the time of making the hills. I have then avoided all the trouble and labour of scraping down the hills two or three times before the potatoes are up, or while they are so small as not to admit of being hilled with the hoe. Thirdly, the earth and the season have now become warm, and my potatoes grow up rapidly. I work my potatoes in the following way: When the vines have elongated half way down the hills, I pass twice between the hills, each way with a bull tongue plough; this mellows the ground. I then with a hoe, cover, say one third of the vine, leaving the remainder out, but yet so as not to make the hill very large. This is all the work they require; for before the grass and weeds have time to start, the vines have so covered the ground as to smother them.

Two years ago I did not plant my potatoes until the 7th day of June. The season was unfavorable; yet I made a fine crop, and the largest potatoes of the kind I have ever seen in Tennessee.

A SMALL FARMER.

Hopewell, Feb. 10th, 1836.

Planing Machine.—The New York Planing Machine, invented by Dr. Hull, of Brooklyn, is one of the most important improvements of modern times. A machine of ten horse power, will do the work of one hundred and fifty men, and do it abundantly better than can be done by the hand plain. The rapidity with which the rough boards are turned out, and the beautiful surface presented, is really quite astonishing. To plain boards by power, and make the rotary motion set with the grain, is a desideratum now for the first time accomplished; and it has in this instance been accomplished with perfect success.

It has two vertical wheels, with planes, or more properly speaking, planing irons, set at a proper angle on the surface of each wheel; one wheel acting as a common jack plane, to reduce the board, and the other giving a smooth and even surface, more perfect than can be produced by a hand plane. There is also a wheel which grooves boards intended for flooring; so that as fast as they pass through the machine, they are ready immediately to lay down in floors.

Singular Death.—A woman burnt herself to death in New York, the other day, by letting the fire drop from her pipe in her lap whereby her clothes became ignited past extinction. This should serve, says the N. Y. Commercial, as a caution to ladies against smoking with their clothes on.

Warranties Deeds for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Francis Bonner, dec'd. are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Those who purchased property at the sale of the effects of the deceased, are reminded that their notes are now due, and prompt payment will be required, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay up and save costs.

34*3* B. OATES,
Admr. with the will annexed.

Feb. 23, 1837.

$20 Reward.

LOST or mislaid, a leather Pocket Book, on the evening of the 23d of December, 1836, in the town of Charlotte. Contents as near as can be remembered as follow, to wit: One note on Jas. R. Neely for five hundred dollars; dated on the 26th of December, 1835. One on Col. Pinckney Caldwell for 200 dollars, date not recollected. One note on William W. Walker for $100, date not recollected. One note on Capt. James Thompson for $40, date not recollected. One note on William Monteith for $20, dated on the 13th of August, 1836. One letter from Col. A. F. Caldwell to Capt. Jas. A. Black of Cherokee Ironworks—also a Note of $576 or $676 and some cents on myself and receipted by said Black. Two or three receipts by Lee Allen for near one hundred dollars each, but the exact amount not recollected nor date, and a number of other papers not recollected. Cash lost in the Book, Twenty five Dollars, also three pieces of Gold Bullion, probably about 30 pennyweights in all. I will give a reward of Twenty Dollars for the delivery of said book and the above contents at the Printing Office, and ask no questions. All persons are forewarned not to trade for said notes.

JAMES MONTEITH.

Jan. 30, 1837. 30*tf*

$175 Reward.

RANAWAY from Joseph Brandon, on the 9th of July last, a bright yellow boy by the name of REUBEN, about 6 feet high, 22 or 23 years of age, and very likely. Also, on the 11th of September, his wife, named JINNEY, bright yellow, about 20 years old and 5 feet high, very likely and heavy built. The above boy was seen a short time ago, in the neighborhood of Smart's Mine, in Mecklenburg county. A reward of 100 dollars will be given for the apprehension of the boy, and 75 dollars for the girl, if confined in any jail so that we can get them.

HENRY FULENWIDER.
JOSEPH BRANDON.

Lincoln County, Jan. 19, 1837. 32*af*

State Bank of North-Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits—Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836. 3m39

Springs & Dinkins.

THE death of Mr. Dinkins dissolves the above firm, and renders it necessary for all Persons having any DEMANDS against the concern, to present them for payment; and all those indebted to the firm, are requested to make speedy payment.—All open accounts not closed by "*CASH or NOTES*," between this and next April, will be put in suit. The situation of the concern will not admit of long delay.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of Springs & Dinkins.

Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Returns his grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their liberal Patronage to the above firm, and informs them that he will continue to carry on the business in his own name, at their former stand, the "Brick Corner," where he has just received, and is now opening, a large and general assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, & Groceries:

and hopes by assiduous attention, general stock, and moderate prices, to merit a continuance of the Public Patronage.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Charlotte, 28th Oct., 1836. 18*tf*

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Jailer.*

Dec. 19, 1836. 34*tf*

Heavy City, and Foreign Hi...

THE subscriber has constantly on h... and receiving daily,

Heavy City, New York, ...
Foreign Hides,

well worth the attention of Tanners in ... interior, which he offers for sale at the lo... est prices and on accommodating terms ... Cash or City Acceptances.

—ALSO—

Leather of all kinds on hand, and ... tanned to order at the shortest notice.

B. ERUIKBRAN...

Charleston, Jan. 23, 1837. 16...

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having qualified ... Executor of the last Will and Testament of W. Harrison, deceased; This is to notify all Persons indebted to said Testator's Estate to come forward and settle; ... those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. H. WILSON, Ex'r.

Jan. 6, 1837.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Court House, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing any furniture of any description to call and see for themselves.

ARCHIBALD M...

Dec. 5, 1836. 93*tf*

N. B. All articles in the above line repaired on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13...

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1...

I am now 58 years of age—about ... year, I received a wound on my left leg, ... became ulcerated, and continued so until ... of March last. It would occasionally ... and then break out again; but most of ... it was in a very painful condition, the sore ... extended to a large size, and became very ... I tried many remedies to make a cure, ... success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable ...ment*, two pots of which have effectually ... my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. ... cure would have been made much sooner, ... strictly attended to the directions for the ... the Ointment; but this I failed to do, ... much exercise, and very improperly ... bandage. My leg has been well for ... six months, during which time, I have ... much, yet it remains firm and free from ... ness or inflammation. After having been ... for a period of forty-one years, I now ... benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOW...

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—MARCH 16.

Brandy, Peach,	80 a 90	Iron,	
do. Apple,	55 a 65	Molasses,	
Bacon,	10 a 12½	Nails, cut,	
Beeswax,	24 a	Sugar, brown,	
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Lead,	
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Lump,	
Cotton,	12 a 14	Salt,	
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Tobacco, leaf,	
Corn,	90 a 95	Tallow,	
Flaxseed,	81½ a	Wheat,	
Flour,	8½ a 9½	Whiskey,	
Feathers,	45 a 50	Wool,	

CHERAW—MARCH 21.

No change since last week except ... ton which has declined and probably ... not command more than from 11 to 1...

COLUMBIA—MARCH 18.

Beeswax,	12½ a 14	Molasses, Cuba,	
Bacon, round,	14 a 16	do Orleans,	
Bale Rope,	12 a 14	Salt, in sacks,	
Bagging, hemp,	15 a 20	do in bulk,	
do tow,	20 a 00	Sugar, loaf,	
Cotton,	11 a 16	do brown,	
Coffee,	15 a 17	do Orleans,	
Corn,	87½ a 91	do St. Croix,	
Flour, country,	10 a 11	do Havana,	
Iron, Sweden,	6 a 7	Tallow,	
do English,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	

CHARLESTON—MARCH 18.

Apple Brandy,	37 a 40	Mackerel, No 1,	
Bacon,	12 a 12½	do No 2,	
do Hams,	14 a 17	do No 3,	
Butter,	16 a 18	Nails, cut,	
Bagging,	20 a 24	Oats,	
Bale Rope,	8 a 12½	Rice, prime,	
Beeswax,	19 a 22	do inferior,	
Cotton, upland,	10 a 13½	Salt, in sacks,	
Coffee, prime,	12 a 31½	do in bulk,	
do inferior,	11 a 12½	do T. Island,	
Corn,	1 a 110	Sugar, Havana,	
Cogn'e Brandy,	1½ a 2	do loaf,	
Flour,	11 a 12	do brown,	
Holland Gin,	1 a 1½	do St. Croix,	
Iron, Russian,	5 a 5	do Jamaica,	
do Swedes,	5 a 5	do N. Orleans,	
Lard,	18 a 23	Teas,	
Molasses, Cuba,	34 a 00	Tallow, Carolina,	
do Orleans,	00 a 42	Whiskey,	